

DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Temp. 13-8 (64-48). Tomorrow, variable. Today's temp. 12-8 (52-46). LONDON: Slight showers. Yesterday's temp. 12-8 (52-48). CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Rain. 5-7 (30-20). Yesterday's temp. 3-4 (30-20). Yesterday's temp. 3-4 (30-20).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2.

# Herald Tribune

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PARIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1974

Established 1887

## Pentagon 'Spies' Reported Known to Nixon in 1972

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI)—David R. Young Jr., a member of the White House "plumbers" group, concluded in a secret report in early 1972 that Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, had received secret National Security Council documents taken from the office of Henry A. Kissinger, well-placed sources said yesterday.

Mr. Young's report, described by some sources as having been "book length," was said to have summarized his investigation into an alleged military-intelligence operation inside the White House. The sources said that Mr. Young had concluded that classified materials were provided both to Adm. Moorer's office and to Jack Anderson, the columnist, whose publication in December, 1971, of White House papers on the India-Pakistan war initially prompted the inquiry.

The existence of Mr. Young's formal report became known as the mystery deepened and questions mounted over the military-intelligence operation.

A New York Times dispatch from Washington Saturday reported that one of the officials who participated in Mr. Young's inquiry had later sought to "blackmail" his way into a more important job by threatening to make the secret material public as well as to expose the existence of the military activities inside the White House.

## Querries Shunned

No one in the White House would respond yesterday to telephone calls about the matter.

On Friday, the White House said that the source of some "deliberate leaks to the media" had been traced to a "low-level employee whose clerical tasks gave him access to highly classified information." The statement made no mention of the allegation of military spying inside the White House. Adm. Moorer has denied any knowledge of the alleged intelligence operation.

A basic question that arises as far as the source made public for the first time involves the handling of Yeoman 1st Cl. Charles E. Radford, a former member of the military liaison unit inside the National Security Council, who was identified in Mr. Young's report, according to sources, as the main source of the leaks. The sources said that he was the "low-level employee" referred to by the White House.

Yeoman Radford was never formally charged with any offense and is still on active duty with the Navy at a reserve center in Salem, Ore. He has refused to comment on the issue, telling a newsman yesterday that he had been ordered by Navy officials not to talk. A Navy officer on duty in the Pentagon said, however, that he knew of no such order.

Another question revolves around the status of Adm. Moorer.

Sources said that Mr. Young had established that Yeoman Radford, who was formally assigned to Adm. Moorer's staff while working for the National Security Council and had at one time worked in offices across a Pentagon hall from the admiral's personal quarters.

## Reappraisal Puzzle

A number of former and present government officials interviewed by The New York Times in recent days wondered why, in the face of the reported evidence amassed by Mr. Young, President Nixon appointed the admiral in mid-1972 to a second two-year term as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The Chicago Tribune reported yesterday that Mr. Nixon became so angered when he first learned of Adm. Moorer's alleged involvement in the Security Council intelligence operation that he wanted to oust him.

And government officials stated that they were stilling about them. A failure to agree at the held at 10 Downing Street, that Britain would continue its three-day work week initially. The short weeks ordered by Mr. Heath after miners refused to work overtime, reducing supplies of which is used for generating 70 percent of the country's

the other major dispute, the railroads, train engineers to go ahead with a 24-hour strike tomorrow that will large-scale disruption for users by halting most passenger trains. Some freight will continue in areas engineers of another union to work.

Government officials had (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Associated Press  
EEC TALKS—Foreign Ministers Walter Schell (left) of West Germany and Sir Alec Douglas-Home of Britain at Common Market conference opening yesterday in Brussels.

## Improved Atmosphere at Brussels

## Gain Is Seen on EEC Regional Fund

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Although the Common Market's foreign ministers failed today to resolve the crisis about the size and distribution of a regional fund to help the community's underdeveloped areas, they claimed progress in discussions of compromise proposals to resolve the deadlock.

The meeting's chairman, West Germany's Walter Schell, said before the ministers adjourned for dinner: "There will be no agreement tonight." But both his British and French opposite numbers praised the improved atmosphere of the talks, contrasting them with the confrontation before Christmas.

EEC officials predicted it might take two weeks more to resolve the issue. They hoped it could be settled before representatives of the Nine went to Washington for talks with President Nixon about the world energy crisis.

Monetary Union Blocked.

Common Market ministers are aware that until they agree on the size of the regional fund—\$2.25 billion over three years has been proposed—the European Commission—no progress can be made on the second stage of the EEC's economic and monetary union, nor can any common energy policy be drawn up.

In a parallel meeting, the community's farm ministers discussed a proposal by the French government that the price of beef for the producer should be immediately increased by 10 percent. But this meeting also made little headway. Six countries who were ranged against the French, who were supported by the Italians and the Irish. The others argued that to agree to the French proposal would be to raise the price of beef to the consumer to an unacceptable level.

There was also anxiety that if EEC members were prepared to settle a price for a product out-

side the annual price-fixing negotiations, which are scheduled to start soon, it would set a precedent which would open EEC authorities to similar requests.

The British Agriculture Minister, Joseph Godber, told the meeting: "This could set a dangerous example if there was a settlement of beef prices at this meeting. It could mean we would have emergency sessions of this kind all year round."

But most interest focused on the foreign ministers' discussion of the impasse over the regional

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Second Session in 6 Weeks

## OPEC Nations' Aides to Seek Long-Term Oil Price Policy

VIENNA, Jan. 14 (Reuters)—

Financial experts from the 12 member nations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will meet at OPEC's headquarters here Jan. 28 to work out a long-term pricing policy for oil, the organization said today.

The meeting of OPEC's economic commission will be the second in six weeks. It is expected that it will last several days.

The OPEC nations' oil min-

isters, whose next meeting will be in March, have instructed the economic commission to give priority to working out a long-term pricing system for crude oil.

The commission has also been ordered to make recommendations for crude oil prices applicable after April 1. OPEC members supply 80 percent of the West's imported oil.

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## No Attack Expected Within 6 Months

## U.S. Intelligence Doubts Hanoi Push

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—The American intelligence community doubts that North Vietnam is going to launch a major offensive against South Vietnam within the next six months.

According to intelligence sources and administration officials the formal position of the intelligence community, as embodied in a policy paper, is that the chances are slightly less than 50-50 that Hanoi will strike.

But, informally, most intelli-

gence officers believe that the odds are not slightly but significantly less than 50-50 that North Vietnam will mount an offensive in this dry season in Vietnam.

In the area of Vietnam intelligence, the two key men are William E. Colby, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and George A. Carver Jr., its chief national intelligence officer.

Both were considered controversial figures over the years in the development of U.S. policy in

South Vietnam. One analyst remarked, however, that "even though we recognize their past histories on Vietnam, I think that they're trying to be intellectually fair on the current estimate."

Several intelligence specialists said that they were denied access to important pieces of intelligence, namely, the content of conversations between Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and such foreign leaders as Leonid I. Brezhnev, Chou En-lai, and Le Duc Tho.

## Tough to Guess

"It's hard to make guesses about what Hanoi is going to do without having some idea of what those guys are telling Kissinger," an analyst said, "about whether or not Moscow and Peking would help Hanoi out in resupplying an all-out offensive," he added.

In an interview, Mr. Colby confirmed this, but he went on to say: "Kissinger keeps me informed on his conversations with foreign leaders, but I don't get a full formal debriefing. I don't pass this down to the analysts, except on rare occasions. These conversations are very sensitive. I myself factor them into the formal estimates of the intelligence community."

The prevailing judgment of recent months of intelligence estimating about Vietnam, administration and intelligence specialists said, was that both Hanoi and Saigon were still unwilling to risk the compromises necessary for a political settlement and that Hanoi's continuing objective was to gain control of South Vietnam by force.

In September, the intelligence services, in a policy paper, predicted that the chances were better than ever that Hanoi would open a full-scale offensive in the dry season, beginning this month.

He said the North Vietnamese have infiltrated 30,000 troops and 100,000 tons of matériel into the area.

It is to make their infiltration of war materials and troops into Pleiku and Kontum easier."

Col. Hien also announced that South Vietnamese and Viet Cong negotiators made no progress today during talks on the exchange of civilian and military prisoners. The exchange was suspended on July 1.

Meanwhile, a government general said today that two North Vietnamese regiments had moved to within 20 miles of Saigon.

Other sources said the patrol landed just after noon after 40 strikes by South Vietnamese helicopter gunships and bombers.

Col. Hien said a regiment was moving toward the camp to support the advance party.

The camp is 23 miles west of Phuoc, the capital of the Central Highlands, and 15 miles from the Cambodian border. It was lost on Sept. 23 and was the first battalion-size government position the North Vietnamese have captured since the Jan. 22 cease-fire.

The camp was defended by about 400 government rangers, half of them Montagnard tribesmen. They abandoned the camp after five hours of heavy fighting.

"The base is located on an infiltration corridor," Col. Hien said, "and we believe the North Vietnamese wanted to get rid of

## 12 Die in Food Riots In Western India

NEW DELHI, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—The western Indian state of Gujarat was reported calm yesterday after three days of widespread food riots that left at least 12 dead and an unknown number of injured.

The official toll rose to 12 with the death yesterday of a man shot by police Friday in Beroda, scene of some of the worst disturbances. Officials said yesterday that no violent incidents had been reported from anywhere in the state since midnight. A curfew was relaxed in most areas for a few hours to allow essential shopping to be done.

About 3,000 rebel troops were reported fighting their way toward the airport in an attempt to cut it off from the capital.

Guerrillas fired three rockets into Phnom Penh yesterday, wounding the wife of a French naval attaché and 11 other civilians, military officials said.

There were heavy clashes south of Takeo, 30 miles southwest of the capital, and 15 insurgent troops and two government soldiers were killed, the Cambodian command said.

Yesterday, guerrilla forces cut Highway 4 in three places south-west of the capital, severing Phnom Penh's link to Cambodia's only deepwater port at Kompong Som.

Following is a composite view of the explanations of analysts for the shift.

Does Hanoi think that Moscow and Peking will support a renewed offensive? Probably not, the analysts said, but they noted that Mr. Carver believes probably yes.

Do Hanoi leaders expect that President Nixon would be able politically to resume the bombing of North Vietnam if big attacks were launched in the South? Almost certainly no.

Will Saigon force Hanoi's hand by launching a major attack in the South? A strong, but not positive no. Who has the upper hand in Hanoi's Politburo, the hawks or the doves? On balance, the intelligence community believes the doves now prevail. Mr. Carver is said to hold to the open view.

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Important Details in Watergate Case

## Ervin Aide Says New Data Requires Further Hearings

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP).—Samuel Dash, chief counsel of the Senate Watergate committee, said today the panel has "important new information" and it will hold further public hearings.

"I think the committee will be my recommendation on this matter," Mr. Dash said during an interview. He declined to say the nature of the information.

Mr. Dash also denied that Sen. J. Ervin Jr., D. N.C., the committee chairman, believes a compromise can be reached with the White House on the basis of subpoenaed tape recordings.

**Nixon Is Given Oldwater's Endorsement**

By Tim O'Brien

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (UPI).—Sen. Barry M. Goldwater said today that President Nixon is "a leader and is leading" the nation despite the impact of Watergate.

"I said that the President did not resign and that he does see sufficient evidence to warrant impeachment."

The Arizona Republican said he that the late President Harry Truman was "probably the best president we've had in this century" despite troubles encountered in his administration. Sen. Goldwater added that Mr. Nixon can lead the nation well despite current troubles.

Sen. Goldwater, one of the most influential conservatives in Congress and the Republican presidential nominee in 1964, was among those who urged Mr. Nixon to create Operation Candor, one point he said that an "earmark" before the Senate Watergate committee "may offer only way out" for Mr. Nixon.

**Greater Problems**

Yesterday, Sen. Goldwater said, "We have much greater problems in this country and in the world than Watergate, and think that the American people is more than attitude—let's get the other things solved. And as there's something more unusual about the President in Watergate, what's come out, let's get off his back."

Sen. Goldwater said that he "didn't hear any direct charges that the President" and that he "knows nothing that he has to offer."

"I don't think he's guilty of anything connected with the Watergate, and I'll hold that until there's more proof than what I've seen," he said.

## Impeaching Talk Seen Until 1976

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP).

—Arguments over whether President Nixon should be impeached will continue throughout the remaining three years of his term, Attorney General William E. Saxbe said yesterday.

"It's an effort to blame somebody and it's going to continue," Mr. Saxbe said on the CBS program "Face the Nation."

On Goldwater cited the foray of Mr. Nixon and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger as an example of the loyalty of the administration to the law governing the affairs of the United States.

## S. High Court Will Review Law on Replies to Editorials

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP).—The Supreme Court, today, to consider whether states can demand that newspapers give space to political candidates replies to editorial attacks.

A court accepted the case for review on the merits but left open the option of deciding, hearing the arguments, that did not have jurisdiction in water.

The case reached the justices from Florida in which state supreme court upheld state law requiring that papers which "assail" the local character of a candidate must print his with equal prominence, or news organizations claim.

**Army Unit Once Drug Dealer, State Is Told**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP).—Only Leahy's Brotherhood and Love religious organization was the largest supplier of hashish and LSD in the United States according to Senate intelligence committee.

Agencies told the Senate intelligence committee, granted immunity by California, has been severely crippled, not entirely put out of business by federal agents.

It reached its high point in the drug operations by

also testified that the Internal Revenue Service and the Franchise Tax Board now assessed the group for more than \$70 million in back

subcommittee was told that its operations relied heavily on false passports, many of which contained birth dates and other false documents.

Deaths in Italy

Jan. 14 (Reuters).—At least 100 persons are killed and injured in Italy every year.

4,000 automobile accidents by fog, police said



WOODSIDE DRAMA—A 10-point buck being pulled across ice to safety in Columbus, Ohio, park last week after falling in as he was fleeing from attacking dogs. A rope and a 40-foot ladder were used to get close enough to lasso the antlers. Once on dry ground, he shook himself free and rambled off to the nearby woods.

## Finding Based on No-Contest Tax Plea

### Judges Call on Maryland to Disbar Agnew

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 14 (AP).

—A special three-judge panel recommended today that former vice-President Spiro T. Agnew be disbarred from the practice of law in Maryland.

The three Circuit Court judges said that Agnew's evasion of income tax, acknowledged in a no-contest plea, was "deceitful and dishonest" and "strikes at the heart of the basic object of the legal profession."

"We shall therefore recommend his disbarment. We see no extenuating circumstances allowing a lesser sanction," a 14-page recommendation said.

Agnew's office declined comment on the recommendation.

The recommendation goes to the Maryland Court of Appeals, which makes the final decision on whether to bar Agnew from the practice of law.

**November Action**

Disciplinary actions were filed by the Maryland Bar Association in November after Agnew pleaded no contest to a federal tax charge



Spiro T. Agnew

## Nixon Reportedly Told in '72 Of 'Spy' Leak to Adm. Moorer

(Continued from Page 1)

was this operation—investigated by Mr. Young—that Mr. Nixon had in mind when he talked of important "national security" considerations that prompted him last year to urge that the Justice Department stop its inquiries into the "plumbers"—a White House group whose role was publicly announced to have been the "plunging" of leaks to news media.

Last month, The New York Times reported that some of Mr. Nixon's other "national security" considerations—including the possible exposure of a Soviet spy and CIA informants—had left many government officials unconvinced of the validity of the President's belief. One well-placed source said then that the President's concern were not national security but Nixon security.

Others yesterday echoed those sentiments regarding the significance of the alleged military spying activities, one of which categorized the military activities as "nothing more than a bunch of paranoid running after each other."

Others closely connected to the year-long Watergate investigation cautioned, however, that, as one put it, "there's a very critical area in there that hasn't come out yet," a reference to the out military spying activities.

Another official said that he had heard of "other things" regarding Mr. Young's inquiry that "strike me as better national security reasons."

**Threat Downplayed**

Some former National Security Council aides, while acknowledging that all of the facts about Mr. Young's investigation have not been made known, insisted nonetheless in interviews that the alleged military-spying activities were not necessarily sinister.

"Neither the State Department nor the Pentagon knew what was going on," a former government aide said. "And they both wanted to know what the state of play was."

He added that the State Department's equivalent to the military problems afflict women who have abortions than those who have their babies is apparently a myth, according to a professor who worked on a Johns Hopkins Hospital study.

"It would appear that there is no evidence of greater psychopathology among women seeking abortion and those who do not," Dr. Wallace C. Oppel, associate professor of maternal and child health, said. An independent study obtained similar findings, he said.

The psychological results of birth or abortion were "startlingly similar," among a group of patients who had abortions and a matched group who delivered healthy babies, according to a report on the study published in "Family Planning Perspectives," a publication of the Planned Parenthood organization.

Patients were divided into groups of women who obtained early suction abortions, had late saline-injection abortions or gave birth. The Johns Hopkins group interviewed 373 women who went to the hospital for abortion or delivery between October, 1970, and February, 1972. The study group re-interviewed 211 of the patients about a year after their hospital stay.

## Largest Airport Put In Service at Dallas

GRAPEVINE, Texas, Jan. 14 (UPI).—The Dallas-Fort Worth airport here, a 17,500-acre complex that is the world's largest airport, today started scheduled services. The first arrival was an American Airlines Boeing 727 jetliner from Memphis, Tenn.

Officials of the \$700-million airport, which took 10 years to plan and build, said that more than 2,500 flights will be logged during the first week of operations.

Formal opening ceremonies in September were brightened by the arrival of an Anglo-French Concorde supersonic air liner.

**A Plant in Soviet North**

MOSCOW, Jan. 14 (UPI).—The

Soviet Union has begun operating the world's northernmost nuclear power station—a plant on the Chukotka Peninsula in the Soviet Far East, the government newspaper, Izvestia, said today. The plant serves a mining settlement.

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**17 Die as Buses Collide**

MEGALOPOLIS, Greece, Jan. 14 (AP).—At least 17 persons were killed and 20 seriously injured yesterday when two buses collided on the crowded highway between Buenos Aires and this Atlantic coast resort, police reported.

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## Resignations, Internal Rifts Jolt the AEC

### Plan to Reduce Its Power Seen Factor

By Anthony Ripley

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (NYT).

—Dissension within the Atomic Energy Commission has produced a series of bureaucratic struggles and personality conflicts at the top levels.

For the first time in more than a decade, the commission members themselves are deeply split, all sides agree. The split seems to turn more on personalities than on issues, with some of the commissioners feeling that the chairman, Dr. Dixy Lee Ray, is out to get them. She, in turn, indicates that she feels she has been stabbed in the back.

Noting that a bill to extend the bank's life and increase its lending authority is before Congress, they said unilateral action by the bank on the loan "might jeopardize the entire future of the Export-Import Bank."

A number of other developments have shaken the normally quiet, frequently secret activities of the AEC, which spends \$8 billion a year developing atomic power for war and peace. Among such developments:

• A number of retirements and resignations at top levels have stirred some animosity within the powerful Joint Committee on Atomic Energy in Congress and produced changes in the AEC.

• A bill, passed by the House and pending in the Senate, would convert the AEC into an energy research and development agency with a single administrator. It would create a separate nuclear energy council to handle the regulation of nuclear power's peacetime uses, changing bureaucratic patterns set up over 27 years.

• Chairman Ray, in producing two reports for President Nixon, has used a separate staff and not gone through the regular channels or submitted them to the commission for approval first. She said that she was specifically requested to do it that way by the President but others on the commission see it as one-man rule.

• Top officials at the AEC and its regulatory branch feel that proper regulation of nuclear electric power plants may suffer in the rush to meet the energy crisis. They are fighting to restore funds trimmed from their budget.

• Dr. Dixy Lee Ray, in an interview, denied that she had forced changes at the top levels in a type of house-cleaning, saying that most were normal retirements in an agency now more than 25 years old.

The three judges said their recommendation was based solely on Agnew's no-contest plea to the tax charge. They said they did not take into consideration any of the allegations made by the Justice Department in Agnew's U.S. District Court appearance on Oct. 10.

In discussing the pending bill, which she and the Nixon administration support, Dr. Ray said that it could lead to the end of the AEC as it is known today.

"Under these circumstances, there is no doubt a great deal of nervousness," she stated. "Change is anathema to a bureaucracy. It's a wonder to me the situation is not worse."

**Lisbon Names Spinola Vice-Chief of Staff**

LISBON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Gen. Antonio Spinola, former commander in chief of the province of Portugal's Guleira, was named vice-chief of staff of the armed forces, a newly created post.

Gen. Spinola, 63, served as army commander and governor-general of Portugal's beleaguered overseas province from May, 1963, until August, 1973.

Dr. Montemarano signed a certificate citing cancer as the cause of Mr. Bauer's death.

After an investigation by the Nassau County District Attorney's Office, he was indicted for murder.

The body of Mr. Bauer, a retired Long Island Rail Road worker from Hicksville, was exhumed but an autopsy failed to show any trace of potassium chloride.

The district attorney, however, said he had evidence about the alleged fatal injection.

Mr. Simon said the government should be required to require oil companies to reveal much more information on their oil reserves and marketing. He said:

"All of our current sources of data are voluntary and for many of the programs we now operate this is simply not enough. We now clearly need mandatory reporting systems and mechanisms to check and enforce their proper operation."

In New York, Consolidated Edison ordered a 5 percent voltage reduction today because of what the company called a critical shortage of fuel oil. The utility serves the New York metropolitan area.

## Break away with Camel filter



## Credibility in Crisis

The American economy is standing up reasonably well to the present stage of the energy crisis. By comparison with other industrial communities, the impact has been mild. But the people's confidence in their government has been shaken by Vietnam and Watergate, and it is not surprising that those who have to rise before daybreak, park in line for gasoline, curtail many accustomed activities, argue with landlords about the delivery of heat and see jobs ebbing away while prices rise, should question the beliefs for their troubles.

What is more surprising than the fact that some should ask if the crisis is real is the degree of acceptance of its actuality and conformance with measures intended to alleviate it. The initial reaction of independent truckers to rules and prices that cut into their incomes was unique in its violence, and temporary. The high tempers that boil over at crowded filling stations could be matched at bargain counters or subway stations during the rush hours.

Thus far, Americans are meeting their share of the energy crisis with less nettiness than might be expected from the image of spoiled influence which many of them have accepted as a reflection of their society.

There are underlying suspicious, however, which pose some threats for the future. This is particularly true because of the diffuse and uncertain nature of the crisis itself. The possibility that dealers in petroleum, from the man at the gasoline pump back through

all levels of sale and distribution to the great companies that produce the raw material and refine it, will make undue profits, or favor one segment of American society over another, is always present; the distinction between acquiring necessary stockpiles and mere greedy hoarding can be very narrow; the words of government officials have little inherent credibility these days and the actions of their agencies little acceptance as necessarily wise, informed or efficient.

And, of course, there is the relationship of the whole issue to foreign affairs and a global economy which is complex and, to most citizens, arcane. One can imagine that 20 years ago, this relationship might have offered occasion for demands that drastic action be taken overseas, diplomatic or even military. Today, the result might be in the direction of increased isolationism. In fact, neither of these tendencies has found real voice as yet. The dangers of extremism in foreign politics, like those of economic disruption at home, remain latent.

Much will depend on events. If adjustment to the immediate energy problem seems to be progressing equitably, and in accordance with recognized necessities, and if this is geared into the basic shortage of power, the United States shows good signs of adapting to its still extensive resources. But if either world politics or politics at home become too blatant a factor, if there are evidences of fraud or excessive profits by and for the few at the expense of the many, there will be trouble.

## Nixon's Oil Conference

Since the beginning of the oil embargo three months ago, the United States has shown a dismaying lack of concern for the embargo's effects on the rest of the world. The prevailing attitude in the world's capitals, unfortunately including Washington, has been a reversion to the coarse and blunt policy of every man for himself. Now, at last, there is a more hopeful note. President Nixon's announcement of an international conference of oil-importing nations is at least an expression of interest. It is at least an acknowledgement that the United States has a very great stake in the effects of the new oil prices on other countries' economies.

Neither Mr. Nixon nor Secretary of State Henry Kissinger seems to have any large and comprehensive solution to place before this meeting. Among diplomats there is a firm rule, based on much unhappy experience, against calling high-level conferences without knowing exactly where they are intended to go. But in this case, the violation of the rule brings one clear benefit. Having committed itself to a conference, the Nixon administration is finally forced to decide on an international understanding it wants.

The question is hardly a new one. Discussions among the oil-importing nations have been going on ever since the beginning of last summer. They have generally addressed the issue of a world shortage or an embargo by the producers. The discussions had been limping along for more than three months, in fact, before the Arabs actually imposed the embargo. But these talks always broke down at the same point.

The United States, and some of the other countries with domestic sources of oil, wanted to talk about sharing only the imported oil. But the other countries, with no domestic sources, wanted to talk about sharing all available oil. The issue was, you might say, whether we were going to share their oil, or ours as well. The same dispute has impeded any sharing agreement even within the European community. Several countries, notably Britain and Norway, have the promise of very substantial oil from the North Sea. Most of the others will continue to be entirely dependent on imports. This deadlock is the immediate reason why the industrial nations drifted, without common purpose or preparation, into an emergency that all of them had foreseen at least as a hypothetical possibility.

The deadlock continues. There is not much likelihood that Secretary Kissinger could offer to share Texas oil with Japan or Europe while shortages persist here. But the question is no longer likely to come up

THE WASHINGTON POST

## International Opinion

### U.S. Pressure on Israel?

It remains to be seen whether Henry Kissinger will succeed, during his third trip to the Mideast, in working out a compromise acceptable to both sides. It is already clear that he is prepared to serve as mediator. It is also clear that, with his assuming such a role, the Israelis are in danger of being forced to make greater concessions than the Egyptians, because Kissinger can exert

greater pressure on Jerusalem than he can on Cairo. Israel is largely dependent on the United States, while the Egyptians depend mainly on the Russians. Perhaps this explains why Moscow has, to such a surprising degree, let Kissinger take on the active role in the negotiations and has itself seemed content to remain more or less on the sidelines.

—From the *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich),

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 15, 1899

NEW YORK—It would seem that the vegetarian "regime" is at present the order of the day. Not only fashionable society but medical authorities as well have now begun to praise its wonders. It seems that nourishment by means of vegetables produces but few toxins in the digestive tract and causes the disappearance of abdominal disorders, and uric acid salts become less abundant in the urine. If this is true, then this diet is certainly highly recom-

### Fifty Years Ago

January 15, 1924

PARIS—Proof that the vastly increased automobile traffic is poisoning the air of the big cities is given indirectly by a report of the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Motorists are warned not to allow the engines of their cars to run in closed garages, because of the danger of asphyxiation from the carbon monoxide fumes. If this result is produced by carbon monoxide from one engine, what must be the chemical condition of streets where hundreds of cars pass every minute?

## Letters

### The Power List

As a former vice-president (dean officer) and present client (its trust division handles the investment of my "pension fund") of one of the banks on Morton Mintz's "The Power List," I'd like to add that the firms said to be dominated by "Eight Institutions" (IHT, Jan. 7, I write with some authority to present the following facts in refutation of Mr. Mintz's allegation:

1. The words used in the article—"Control," "Domination," "Rule"—imply, by dictionary definition, the actual exercise of a directing authority and influence over the policies and operations of these 324 firms, by members of the "power list."

2. The primary aim of the management of a bank is to maximize the profits according to its shareholders.

3. Of a bank's major profit centers are its trust activities, whereby it invests in securities, stocks, bonds, etc., of private cor-

porations and bonds of governments—funds entrusted to it by individuals and corporate pension funds, plus its corporate loan activities whereby it makes short and long-term loans—repayable at maturity—to a myriad of corporations, many in the same industry. The corporate loan profit center is usually more lucrative than the trust profit center.

4. In both activities, bank officers are so busy finding profitable, creditworthy corporations to invest their clients' funds in or to loan to—and get accounts from—that the last thing they want to do is to exercise "control" over any of these 324 firms. Exercising such control is also the last thing bank officers are equipped to do. They are security analysts and credit men. They are not corporate operating men, and don't want to be. Otherwise, they would have chosen a different profession.

T. CARL WEDEL  
 Cannes-sur-Mer, France

مكتبة العنكبوت



'Well, There's One Shortage I'm Really Sure About.'

## An Impeachment Dilemma

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—By his performance as the Watergate special prosecutor, Leon Jaworski has quieted early questions about his ability to be independent from the President who appointed him. He has held together the staff picked by Archibald Cox; he has pressed the investigations; he has kept his distance—and his freedom—from the White House.

All that must be acknowledged as preface to consideration of the important statement that Jaworski has just made. He said that he could "see no way at the present time" to make material obtained from the White House available to the House Judiciary Committee for its impeachment inquiry.

There is no doubt of Jaworski's good faith in reaching that position. He had obtained presidential documents and tapes by asking on behalf of grand juries, he felt, and he was therefore bound by personal honor and the rules of grand jury secrecy not to disclose them elsewhere.

### Immunizing Nixon

Nevertheless, it must be recognized that the view he indicates raises extremely serious problems for the impeachment inquiry. Indeed, the unintended result just could be to immunize President Nixon from any effective political retribution for wrongdoing.

Consider the burden placed on the House committee's impeachment staff, headed by John Doar. The exceedingly skilled lawyers of the special prosecutor's office have worked for six months on all the threads of evidence, and they are just about ready to ask the grand juries for major indictments. If Doar and his colleagues have to start at ground zero now, they would face an enormous task in trying to collect the evidence afresh.

There is a severe problem of time. Doar may well ask the President's lawyers to turn over relevant information voluntarily, but it is already indicated that the answer will be no. If the House then grants needed subpoenas power, the White House lawyers will doubtless contest that, too. In the end the courts would almost certainly find that the constitutional process of impeachment carries with it an overriding right to information.

For one thing, grand jury se-

crecy is not an absolute in our law. Judges can release the minutes of grand jury proceedings for a variety of reasons.

Federal testimony is communicated to state prosecutors, defendants may have claims on it, and grounds for impeachment that rest on published facts, for example Nixon's 1970 approval of a secret security plan authorizing the use of illegal wiretaps and bbugaries.

### Public Support

But for sound political as well as legal reasons the House committee will surely be intent on exploring the leads closest to the President—any evidence linking him personally with the crimes of Watergate and the cover-up.

The committee will be looking for public support; and much of the public, for all its disbelief in Nixon, has indicated a reluctance to undertake impeachment without some showing of direct criminality.

Suppose that Jaworski requires, or already has, some evidence linking the President to criminal acts. What does he do with it if he does not refer it to the House Judiciary Committee?

He could present the evidence to a grand jury and seek an indictment of Nixon. Many legal experts see no constitutional barrier to prosecution of a president, but Nixon and his lawyers naturally disagree. Jaworski is said to have reached no firm conclusion yet. If he were not prepared to bring such a case, how would the facts ever come out?

Would the country have to wait for testimony in someone else's trial? When, if ever, would that come?

All this makes clear the serious nature of the dilemma that has arisen. It is an ironic situation. Congress originally insisted on a special prosecutor for Watergate because of the possibility that the President might be involved. Yet the special prosecutor's work may now turn out inadvertently to have obstructed the process established by the Constitution to correct presidential wrongdoing.

Fortunately, the situation is not frozen. Jaworski has expressed the desire to cooperate with the House inquiry as best he can. And there is room for compromise and adjustment.

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For one thing, grand jury se-

### Hottest Sleeper

The hottest sleeper in the Middle East today is not the Arab oil embargo or the Suez Canal—says one shrewd oil man. "It's how Israel can be forced to give back the oil wells it took from Egypt seven years ago."

Israel is now staggering under a huge foreign debt, rising inflation and the exorbitant costs of the Yom Kippur war. Now it faces the necessity of buying foreign oil in place of the lost Suez production at prohibitively expensive prices.

That price has almost quadrupled since the Yom Kippur war and is now fluctuating in the range of \$12 to \$17 a barrel. As its present consumption rate, and at a cost of only \$15 a barrel, Israel would be shelling out over \$700 million a year just to keep even with its present requirements of 130,000 barrels a day.

Before it arrived, however, the Italian government, which holds the major concession in Suez's Belayim field, privately but forcefully protested that it would violate international law. Israel backed off its illegal exploration and the rig returned to Canada.

The explosive question of the Suez oil has not yet reached the negotiating table in Geneva. Indeed, it will not become a major

## Claire Sterling

### From Rome:

#### Some moving observations on the energy-inflation crisis in rural surroundings

"Went for new gas tanks. Skinned on muddy road, deadender. Man sold me bottle light switch like a dervish, ready to pounce on the children when they don't turn off several hundred watts worth in the living room. I have never collected rubber bands. I don't like a refrigerator full of doggie bags. I hoard neither sugar, salt, pasta, nor matches. My husband has put away 20 liters of gasoline against a rationed day, but he hasn't given it to bank. Really."

"Nevertheless, the energy crisis combined with a really stunning rise in the cost of living in Italy these days has put a premium on saving—just saving anything at all—and nowhere more than around a place like our Tuscan farmhouse. We have no electricity there nor any gas that doesn't come in bottles, which have vanished mysteriously since the oil shortage began. We have several small wood stoves, an enormous fireplace that can reduce a quintal of logs to ash on a cold evening, and a few kerosene heaters as well as tiny lamps, which now cost 12.50. Car okay now but low on gas."

"Monday: 'Light flurries snow, not enough blankets. Battered, weakening in cassette player and transistor radio. May soon be off from outside world.' Monday: 'Kind man in village sold me another 30 liters kerosene. Would have kissed his hand but he had gloves on. Quite cold soap.'"

"Anna (?) still trying make tea (\$3.50 a pound). Suggestion to put kettle over flame when she could not always keep track of I. have come upon some notes he left of this experience—moving observations on the energy-inflation crisis in rural surroundings."

### Last Carrots

Wednesday: "Made excellent stew today! Meat \$3.50 a pound. Added last carrots from garden, virtually. Not eaten because many got up towards noon, didn't feel hungry. Just wanted bread and butter (\$1.70 a pound) and lots of coffee (\$2.50 a pound). Later kids dropped in at general store down the hill and picked up \$8 worth of sweets. Charged."

Thursday: "Watched girl who looks something like Anna (Anna?) preparing tea. She is: Light fire on stove, for got put kettle on. While engaged in animated discussion about Kurt Vonnegut. Could feel gas in bottle descending. Will they be the same? Remember put on snow chains when go to see."

"Tidy lamps seem to drink more kerosene than usual, pointing out differently and chillier. Chandelier agreed use candles (30 cents apiece now)."

"Friday: 'Forty liters kerosene go so far. Had saved 60 for Xmas emergency. Woodpile dropping vertiginously.'

Saturday: "Fire died in kitchen stove in middle of night. Not tragedy because souffle made with salmon and turned out nobody here eats fish."

"Friday: 'No children gone alone and have all blankets to myself. Snow falling silent, deep, crisp and unfair. Red dawn. How are things in the Middle East?'"

"Perhaps with the Belayim oil in mind, Haifa predicted a move of 'obstinacy' to the point of self-destruction" in Israel in the coming months. These predictions mean only one thing: that whatever the trials of Kissinger in arranging the first-round withdrawal, they will be dangerously multiplied for the second and subsequent stages, and that oil will be a principal reason.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

## International Herald Tribune

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## Russians Seen Building Fleet Of Big Missile Submarines

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (NYT).—The Soviet Union is expanding its capacity for building nuclear submarines and starting work on a new, larger class of missile submarines, according to Pentagon officials.

The developments, not com-

pletely unexpected, provide further evidence that the Soviet Union was determined to challenge the long-standing superiority of the United States in nuclear submarines, Pentagon officials said.

The appearance of the larger class of Soviet missile submarines was first hinted at last week by Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger. He cited that development and the Soviet testing of four new intercontinental ballistic missiles as proof that Moscow was showing a "great deal of vigor" in developing new strategic weapons.

The Defense Department is expected to stress such Soviet weapons developments as it seeks to defend an increased military budget calling for continued construction of the \$1-billion Trident submarines and development of new strategic warheads.

### Maximum Level

Defense officials said that it was becoming increasingly evident that the Soviet Union was intent on building missile-launching submarines up to the maximum level permitted under last year's interim agreement with the United States on strategic weapons.

The new class of submarines was described as somewhat larger than the Delta class which joined the Soviet fleet in 1972. But, the key difference is that the new class is expected to carry 16 ballistic missiles with a range of 4,000 miles, compared with 12 on the Delta-class submarines.

The five-year interim agreement in essence placed a ceiling on the number of offensive missiles that each side could possess. The Soviet Union, by dismantling some of its older missile submarines and land-based missiles, is permitted to build up to 62 submarines carrying 950 missiles.

### U.S. Strength

The United States now has 41 missile-launching submarines—15 of the original Polaris class, 26 of the new Poseidon class and six being converted to carry the 2,800-mile Poseidon missile.

The Soviet submarine missiles, so far, are equipped only with single warheads, while the U.S. submarine missiles have multiple independently targetable warheads, known as MIRVs.

While the U.S. submarine fleet has 656 missiles, it can deliver far more warheads than the Soviet fleet.

### 4th Oil Facility Hit By Fire in France

PARIS, France, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—A fire which may have started deliberately destroyed 1,000 liters (220 gallons) of fuel oil in a depot near here yesterday.

Firemen prevented the blaze from spreading to other tanks containing 50,000 liters of fuel oil. Officials said they believed the fire may have resulted from arson. There have been three other fires at French oil-storage depots during the last two weeks.

## Editor of La Stampa Believes Ghadhafi Misinterprets Article

TURIN, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—Rigo Levi, whose dismissal as editor of the Turin newspaper La Stampa has been demanded by the Arab Boycott Office because the article considered critical of Libya, said yesterday that the article had been demanded by Col. Moammar Ghadhafi, who, he said, "wishes less in the number of nuclear weapons in the area than from instability which is inherent in the present disparities in our forces."

Mr. Levi, a Jew, said the article was by two journalists who "paradoxical fantasy" which did not have been taken seriously.

Sources here who revealed the indignation on Jan. 3 said that after seeing the article Col. Ghadhafi had called for the dismissal of the two writers.

Mr. Levi, the editor, fought with Israeli forces last April in 1947, said: "I am a Jew, and the article was an incredible misunderstanding."

In an interview in the latest issue of Panorama magazine, Mr. Levi, a Jew, said the article was by two journalists who "paradoxical fantasy" which did not have been taken seriously.

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Mr. Levi, the editor, fought with Israeli forces last April in 1947, said: "I am a Jew, and the article was an incredible misunderstanding."

The writers of the article had intention of offending the Arab leader, but only of re-



OVER HILLS AND OVER WAVES—Scout, the new amphibious armored car built by the Lockheed Corp. for the Army, is at home on rough terrain or water.

### Studies of Effects Under Way

## Encounter-Group Movement Finds Accepted Place in U.S.

By Robert Reinhold

BERKELEY, Calif., Jan. 14 (NYT).—The encounter group movement, which became something of a national fad in the 1960s, has evolved into a new, more openly and gently form.

Having largely discarded its more extreme and coercive aspects, along with extravagant assertions of instant personal redemption, the encounter concept has quietly found an accepted place in such established institutions as schools, churches, industry and even the military.

Meanwhile, persistent doubts about the effectiveness as well as possible hazards of encounter groups are being sorted out in the first rigorous appraisals of the groups and their consequences.

These studies, performed in Berkeley and at Stanford University, are finding that, while many people benefit enormously from the openness and baring of emotions fostered by encounter, there are dangers to be guarded against.

Now millions of Americans have touched, walked and talked their way through some type of encounter session. Encounter is a loose term for a variety of group techniques, such as sensitivity training, sensory awareness, psychodrama, Gestalt therapy and others, that are used as means of personal growth for ostensibly healthy persons.

**Routine Techniques**

The encounter, or "human potential" techniques are so routine today that the pioneers at the Esalen Institute and elsewhere have already departed for new psychological frontiers. On the California coast at Big Sur, the Esalen leaders are moving into the spiritual orbit of "transpersonal" psychology—Oriental meditation, mysticism, "psychosynthesis" and other techniques of achieving self-awareness.

Others have been experimenting with such methods as that in which massage and physical exercise are used to increase awareness.

Encounter methods vary widely, but a group typically consists of eight to 18 persons led by a facilitator.

**Preliminary Answers**

Some preliminary answers to these questions are beginning to emerge from a study being supported by \$1.25 million from the National Institute of Mental Health. Directed by Dr. Jim Bebout of the Wadsworth Institute in Berkeley, the study is evaluating 1,500 persons who participated in 150 groups during a three-year period at the university Young Men's Christian Association in Berkeley.

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**Only Survivors**

According to the Old Testament, all the world's people are descendants of Noah and his family who, along with the animals, were the only survivors when the ark came to rest near the top of Mount Ararat after the flood waters receded.

In addition to obtaining proof that the ark existed, the Morrises hope to confound the evolutionists with evidence that the earth is not millions of years old, as scientists contend, but has existed no more than 10,000 years, and that the flood was a universal one that inundated the entire globe.

**Sir, Alec Plans Visit**

LONDON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—The Foreign Office announced today that Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home will pay official visits to Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria April 21-27.

## Russia Senses China Rivalry For Japanese Oil Customers

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Jan. 14 (NYT).—Oil is the latest bone of contention in the ever-widening rivalry between the Soviet Union and China.

Moscow, which has long been negotiating with the Japanese for a 20-year oil deal, sharply denounced Chinese efforts to lure away Japanese customers.

In a commentary on the recent visit to Peking by Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira of Japan, the Communist party daily Pravda asserted that Japanese businessmen were right to be wary of Peking's claims that China has raised its annual oil production to 50 million tons and "will shortly be able to sell up to five million tons annually" to the Japanese.

The quick reaction of the Soviet press to the Chinese commercial feuds suggested how sensitive Moscow was about Chinese competition for the Japanese market.

Soviet negotiations with Japanese companies for shipping up to 25 million tons of oil from west Siberia to Japan annually have dragged on for more than two years, but Moscow's hopes of concluding a contract have risen since the Western energy crisis because of Tokyo's acute fuel shortages.

More broadly, the Kremlin feels a keen sense of rivalry with China in the political and economic maneuvering of the major powers—Japan, China, the United States and the Soviet Union—in Asia.

Pravda underscored the political implications of the Sino-Japanese talks by asserting that Peking wanted "to draw Japan into the orbit of its anti-Soviet policies and interests," with the development of friendly relations between Japan and the Soviet Union.

Mr. Jobin studied in Paris and made his debut with the Paris Opera in 1930.

He stayed with the French company until 1940 when he joined the Metropolitan in New York.

He was best known for his operatic and lyrical roles in such works as Liszt's "Christus" and Debussy's "Pelleas and Melisande."

Mr. Jobin, born in the city of Quebec, maintained his connections here during his long international career.

He was a governor of the Comédie Canadienne, president of the Young Musicians of Canada, a member of the Canadian Arts Council, a director of the Quebec Conservatory of Music and Dramatic Art and a member of the jury of the Conservatoire National, Paris.

**Skylab-3 Flight To Set Mark on Time in Space**

HOUSTON, Jan. 14 (AP).—The Skylab-3 astronauts will set a record for the longest space voyage overnight by passing the mark set by Skylab-2.

Lt. Col. Gerald P. Carr, Lt. Col. William R. Pogue and Dr. Edward G. Gibson were launched Nov. 16 for a planned 84-day mission.

They will exceed the Skylab-2 mark of 59 days 11 hours nine minutes at 0100 GMT tomorrow as their space station passes over the Pacific Ocean.

The astronauts then will have orbited the earth 868 times and traveled more than 24.5 million miles.

The Skylab-2 commander, Navy Capt. Alan L. Bean, will keep the individual record for a time. He went to the moon on Apollo-12 in 1969 and has logged 69 days 15 hours 45 minutes in space.

Countless individuals, however, report that their lives have been improved by group experiences. But there have also been disturbing reports of breakdowns, divorces and even suicides precipitated by encounter groups.

**Encounter Techniques**

The encounter, or "human potential" techniques are so routine today that the pioneers at the Esalen Institute and elsewhere have already departed for new psychological frontiers. On the California coast at Big Sur, the Esalen leaders are moving into the spiritual orbit of "transpersonal" psychology—Oriental meditation, mysticism, "psychosynthesis" and other techniques of achieving self-awareness.

Others have been experimenting with such methods as that in which massage and physical exercise are used to increase awareness.

Encounter methods vary widely,

but a group typically consists of eight to 18 persons led by a facilitator.

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## U.S. Man, 100, Shoots Girl, 17, With Shotgun

MERIDIAN, Miss., Jan. 14 (AP).—A hundred-year-old man has been charged with wounding a 17-year-old girl with a blast of buckshot from a sawed-off shotgun.

Richard Amison faces charges of assault and battery for shooting Ora Katherine Davis in the leg Saturday when he arrived at his home to deliver his lunch. She was treated at a hospital and released.

Officials said Mr. Amison told them he thought the girl was a prowler when she knocked on the rear door. They said he then fired the blast.

Mr. Amison habitually carried the gun, with a barrel length of 14 1/2 inches under his coat, authorities said.

Despite a heavy armed guard here, some of the 800 students who broke through the lines and attempted to block the road on which Mr. Tanaka and his hosts, President Suharto of Indonesia, were driving into the city.

But the soldiers, aided by a decoy convoy that drew the students away, cleared the road and the motorcycle arrived at the state guest house without incident.

Although the protest was considerably milder than the ones that Mr. Tanaka ran into in Bangkok last week, his conversations with the Indonesians were expected to be the toughest in his current five-nation tour. About 12 percent of Japan's oil comes from Indonesia.

Earlier today, in Kuala Lumpur, Mr. Tanaka defended Japan's brothers, Southeast Asia, as beneficial to both the Japanese and the Southeast Asians. He also suggested that nations in this region would do well to copy Japan's efforts to industrialize.

**Basques Protest Banishment to Northern France**

SAINT-JEAN-DE-LUC, France, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—A group of 106 Spanish Basque refugees, including Juan Jose Echauze, creator of the separatist ETA movement, today labelled as "unjustified and arbitrary" French moves to have some of them banished from the border area to northern France.

Yesterday five Basque prisoners went on hunger strike in Pau Prison after ignoring an order by Interior Minister Raymond Marcellin assigning them to northern France.

The Basques issued a communiqué here that said: "We consider as totally unjustified and arbitrary all the recent measures taken against us. It is difficult to admit that we can be moved from our homes, our brothers and our work by a simple administrative decision and without any chance of making a legal appeal. We cannot sit back and let our elementary rights be violated by the all-powerful myth of 'good neighbors' founded on 'reasons of state' between France and Spain."

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Asked what he thought were the basic reasons for the criticism, Mr. Tanaka said he thought it stemmed from the speed with which the Japanese had moved into Southeast Asia economically, from language barriers and from differences in cultural customs.

Mr. Tanaka's brief stay in Singapore on Friday and Saturday was uneventful. A small group of students delivered a letter of protest against alleged Japanese economic abuses to the Japanese Embassy for Mr. Tanaka. But there were no demonstrations.

**Would you believe airline food that's good enough to eat!**</

## PARIS

### Bringing Up Baby in High Style

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS (UPI).—When Princess Grace came up with a yellow nursery for her daughter Princess Caroline, 16 years ago, it was considered unusual. But nothing much happened to the traditional baby blue and baby pink until Le Petit Faune opened at 28 Rue Bonaparte.

Now, thanks to Sylvia Loussier, owner and designer of the shop, babies can wear sophisticated Liberty prints set off by unorthodox salmon, slate blue, bronze green, mousey gray and even black.

"Black looks lovely on babies," Mrs. Loussier said. "They have such a pretty, delicate complexion that if anybody can take it, they can. When people tell me black doesn't suit them, it kills me. On the contrary, I think black looks terrible on older people."

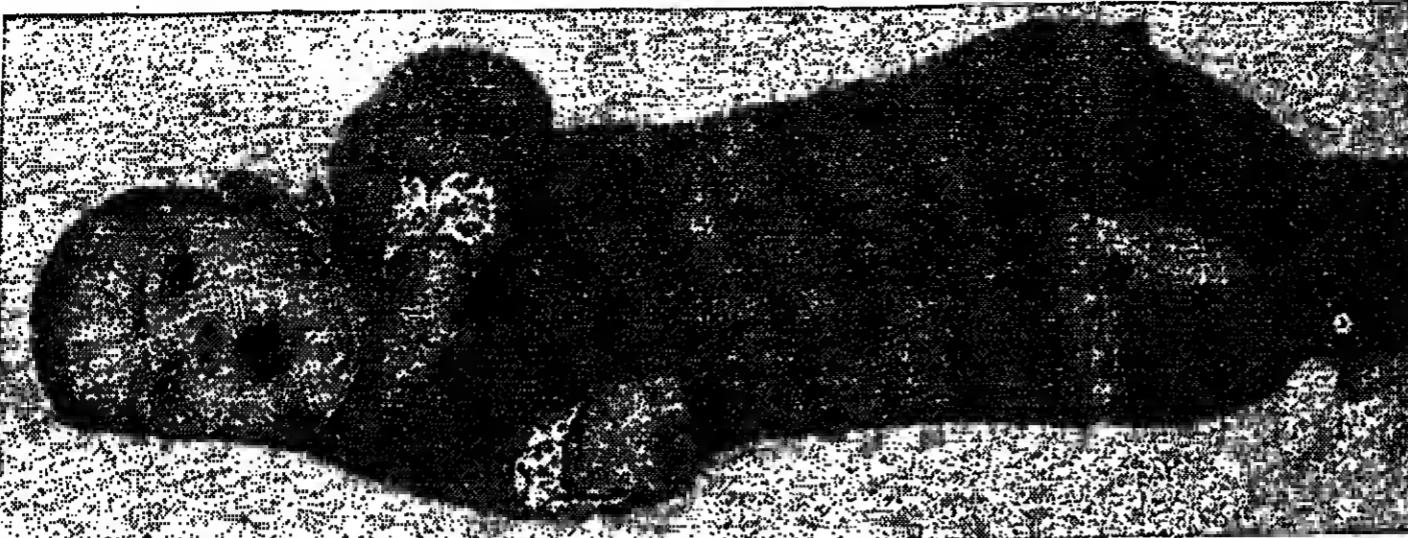
She hates acrylic white. "A disaster. It annihilates a child."

Pink is fine but, leaving the pastel, traditional pink alone, she prefers flesh-colored pinks and a whole range of dim, yet singing colors.

## Next to Face

"A grandmother once stalked into my shop and insulted me," she said, smiling. "You're making colors for poor little children," she told me. But I know what I'm doing. I always design my colors next to a child's face."

Mrs. Loussier indeed knows what she is doing. The mother of five children, she started designing clothes for them when she could not find what she wanted in the shops.



The Loussier look in knits: a handmade suit and leggings trimmed with Liberty print.

The wife of well known French musician Claude Loussier, she "decided to open my own business when my husband started going on tours." This also coincided with the birth of her fifth child.

The Petit Faune clothes are all done by hand, with details such as scalloped collars, antique buttons and patchwork cloth. Givenchy, who bought a

dress last week, told Mrs. Loussier that she was making couture for babies.

## Customers

Her clothes have the naive look of paper dolls. Both practical and sophisticated, they appeal to both hip and Establishment customers. Jane Birkin, Catherine Deneuve, Jane Fonda as well as Mrs. George Pompidou (who has two grandchildren) shop regularly at Petit Faune, whose glass door has a giant safety pin as a handle.

Mrs. Loussier lives in Miraval, in the south of France, and keeps the local women busy knitting "old-fashioned garments that I adapt."

Her best seller is a maxi-brassiere—a brassiere is a little wool baby jacket that ties at the back but traditionally stops at the waist, which Mrs. Loussier calls a stupid idea, because children inevitably end up with their midriff exposed."

## Adapted Suit

Another revamped garment is a long cotton robe with full-blown sleeves and a quilted bonnet, an idea that she picked up in Bengal paintings.

Another is the... Little Lord Fauntleroy suit but the pants come in Shetland wool instead of velvet and the lace-collared shirt is replaced by a Liberty shirt.

"One doesn't dress up children anymore," she said. "They look costumed."

Her latest idea is a baby's bath robe made of dish-towel cloth.

Because it is strictly an artisan's operation ("I don't want to expand, I'm not interested in



Long Liberty print dress.

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مكتبة الفصل

## FOOD

### Putting an End to the Curry Myth

By Dharanji Singh

MUCH the same way that Chinese cooking a decade ago was thought of in the Western world as "tasty stuff," curry has imposed its beguiling but limited imprint on the world's most inventive cuisine.

The numerous recipes called curry are an abbreviation of the word *curri*, which means a stew or ragout with copious cooking liquor, mild or hot. Curry is the first, the primary step in the realm of India's cuisine.

The original Anglo-Indian cuisine never ventured further than curry, for palpable reasons. In Bengal, from 1770 onwards, the traders of the East India Company drew on Bengal and Assam's *Muggh* (pronounced mug) cooks and later Goanese cooks. These experts were often capable of rivalling the greatest chefs in Europe. Western cookery was their forte. Of Indian food they had only marginal notions: the curries of Madras, of Bengal they played safe with this repertoire and bypassed the renowned cuisine of Agra and Lucknow.

When the British moved to Delhi, they had a brief but dazzling experience of a grand cuisine with the *curries* with the imperial mark, or the food of many great regions of India. But, the *Cordon Bleu* region of Indian cookery, the Punjab, along with Kashmir and the Pathanistan, were a sealed book for the dissolution of the Sikh kingdom was still 50 years in the future. For historical reasons this cuisine, like the core of Madras and Bengal cuisine, never formed a part of "curry."

#### semi-Indian Lives

Delhi in 1803 appeared to the British as a symbol of the exotic civilization that had so long fascinated the West. Instead of making those ponderous Anglicized buildings of Calcutta, they moved into magnificent houses, small palaces that still existed with the nearby Shalimar Garden and the Imperial Jewel Palace with its five-mile-long walls. The British led semi-Indian domestic lives. They ate some of the best food in the world: Indian. The events of 1857, later Victorians, the arrival of the English woman in full force erased this brief interlude with the real cooking of India. Back to the wall with curry again.

This cuisine at Delhi was a part of a tradition datable back to 1200 BC, through classic times down to the Mughals. It remained basically the same for its inspirations were the elements not of history but of nature. Also, it ever remained in the home. From emperor to the laborer, the twin passions were cooking and chess. This cuisine never became a thing of restaurants and taverns. There remain today numerous untraveled cookbooks by Indian kings, knights, nobles, warriors and others. Ancient literature mentions these people. Paintings exist, showing the orchestration of culinary effects on grills, ovens, barbecues, brochettes, in dabs, and other styles of culinary preparations.

It was the discovery of this cuisine that led Alice B. Toklas to send me the most flattering of letters, which it would have been most impudent to accept in any other way but as a salute to this cuisine which awakens not only the five senses, but makes one hark back to the sixth sense.

This is it in cursory review:

From the Punjab, both a smoked salad of lettuce and raw vegetables and an "air-spun" jelly. The latter is made in a drum-sized earthen chatti, using fruit puree and powdered cattle bone for gelatine. The chatti is lifted, placed upside down in the freezing winter nights. The frosted vessel is opened the next morning and long ladies are used to scoop out the most gossamer of jellies.

There is the phalaan of pulao or pilao, the simplest of the pilaf and paella. But these—from the simplest marvels to the most complex concoctions of cream, yoghurt, milk, double confection, herbs, meat and vegetables—are also often baked, then steamed upside down. Chefs listen to the sealed daubs with epic trumpets to judge the cooking by sound.

Among the score of distinctly separate dishes means the *Doh-prenzel* is made of white hollowed-out onions which enclose a nugget of lamb or chicken, steamed in double consommé. There are the daubs, the *entourages*, the *coquilles dour* for which have hollow lids, where either burning charcoal or water is placed to drive down the natural juices steaming up. The flavors are first extracted, then reabsorbed and marinated, sometimes with no additives, as with a whole dry glazed leg of lamb.

The most sophisticated of all is the *daube (dumna-pakhi)* where the sealed vessel of earthware is semi-spinning in a large vessel of boiling water. These daubs develop nuances no other culinary style can match. A set of six jars, with the ingredients only for soups, are spun and spun again. The velvety soups are too noble to be eaten with meat or vegetable. Only smoking-hot, unleavened bread or rice is permitted by the purist.

#### Methods and Manners

There are techniques with collops (*Parsindah*, which are cut open, hammered, cut again, to five times their length, marinated and broiled on hot coals. Fish is steamed in hammocks of mustard. Smallfish scurched in papaya or banana leaves; whole lamb is cooked underground with a bamboo tube in its mouth basting it with butter. There are griddles for meats made of chiseled tiles of granite, set overlapping fashion on the fire.

There is a cemented bed of snow-white pebbles where fish is smoked on fresh fennel, scorched by burning bay leaves first dipped in clarified butter (*ghee*). Pomegranate paste is sandwiched in deep-fried fish steaks.

Methods and manners, a whole grammar and language of cooking, using alchemy by heat, paralleled use of herbs and aromatics, triumphs of cooking techniques... these are not curries, but curries belong to this cuisine, even a curry of butter almond.

All this is from the Indian home. With the great interest in food both in America and in Britain, there is no reason why, in the expensive 1970s, we should not free ourselves from restaurants and bring this Indian cuisine into the dining room.

This is the first of a two-part series on Indian cooking. Next, Mr. Singh, author of several books on Indian cooking, will offer recipes and a practical explanation of cooking methods.

The record business is going to keep signing up artists with that special mark of magic that convinces us they will be stars," said a spokesman for Columbia Records. "But we're not going to be signing up artists that we won't be able to release."

Sidney Myers of RCA Records said his company had "stopped accepting new businesses" but was still pressing records for outside companies that were "our regular customers." He said RCA felt assured of vinyl "for at least six months, maybe even for the year," but was "in constant negotiation for supplies."

"Predicting an extreme shortage of vinyl ahead," the spokesman said, "is a regular occurrence," he said. "But we're not going to be signing up artists that we won't be able to release."

Andre Previn, who conducted

RCA Rome

Symphony in a William Walton program.

CBS Radio

as a major work in the Walton canon.

Sir William himself was present and, at the evening's conclusion,

## THE GALLERIES IN LONDON

Lithographs from the Curwen Studio, Camden Arts Centre, Arkwright Road, London, NW3, to Jan. 12.

The Curwen Press has a long tradition of cooperation with artists-printmakers. In this retrospective of 15 years' printmaking, work is included by Richard Beer, Lynn Chadwick, Alan Davie, Eric, Elizabeth Frink, David Gentleman, Barbara Hepworth, David Hockney, Stanley Jones, Bernard Leach, Keith Michael, Henry Moore, John Piper, Patrick Procktor, Max Ray, Cari Richards, Birgit Skoild, Graham Sutherland and Zadie, among others.



## New York Stock Exchange Trading

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36% Babcock	.30	79	30%	22%	32%	4+	16	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
3% Bach	.16	44	4%	17%	4%	17%	16	44	4%	17%	4%	17%	4%	17%	4%	17%	4%	17%	4%	17%	4%
12% Baker	.16	16	44	18	17%	17%	16	44	18	17%	17%	16	44	18	17%	17%	16	44	18	17%	17%
25% BakerOil	.37	38	26%	36%	36%	36%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	
11% BalDrDH	.04	6	2	24%	12%	12%	12%	16	18	12%	12%	12%	12%	16	18	12%	12%	16	18	12%	12%
21% BANF	.96	7	26	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	24	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	24	24%	24%	16	24	24%	24%
35% BAPT	1.50	250	57%	57%	57%	57%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	
20% Bancal	1.34	9	5	23%	23%	23%	23%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%
34% Bangl Punt	2	26	4%	4%	4%	4%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	
9% Bangl Punt	1.25	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	
29% Bank of NY	.7	31	25%	35%	35%	35%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	
20% Bank of Us	.88	9	45	46%	45%	45%	45%	16	24	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	24	24%	24%	16	24	24%	24%
41% BankTr	.3	7	45	46%	45%	45%	45%	16	24	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	24	24%	24%	16	24	24%	24%
24% BankOil	.26	2	12%	12%	12%	12%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	
65% BardC	.188	29	5	15%	15%	15%	15%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%
57% BasicIn	.40	7	19	8%	8%	8%	8%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%
9% BatesM	.20	12	6	19	18%	18%	18%	18	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%
12% BathM	.30	2	44	39%	37%	37%	37%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%
17% Bausch	.42	22	319	43%	41%	41%	41%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%
41% BaxtL	.17	45	2	5%	5%	5%	5%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%
4% BayCig	.22	11	20%	20%	20%	20%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	
16% Bearing	.32	36%	22	21%	21%	21%	21%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%
16% BearFds	.45	4	11	10%	10%	10%	10%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%
12% Best Fd	.4	50	12	30%	28%	30%	30%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%
21% Beckm	.50	17	23	9%	34%	33%	33%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%
32% BeckDC	.35	35	7%	6%	6%	6%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	
6% BeckAir	.50	4	23%	7%	6%	6%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	
15% Beker	.106	16	13%	24%	23%	23%	23%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%
9% BolcoP	.77	9	16%	17%	16%	16%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	
15% Belden	.28	19	17%	17%	17%	17%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	
7% BellDr	.305	10	17	8	7%	8%	8%	8%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%
21% BellHow	.84	6	43	23%	23%	23%	23%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	
11% BenisCo	.60	5	7	15%	15%	15%	15%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	
22% Bendix	.16	4	44	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	
22% Bendix pf 3	.25	6	42	41%	41%	41%	41%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	
22% Bendl	1.25	6	26	25%	25%	25%	25%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	
24% Bonger	.6	220	29	29	29	29	29	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	
74% Berkay	.056	6	93	34%	34%	34%	34%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	
24% Berthell	.60	7	51	50%	50%	50%	50%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	
30% BlackD	1.08	34	161	90%	89	89	89	16	21%	21%	21%	21%	16	21%	21%	21%	16	21%	21%	21%	
12% BlsLau	.16	5	3	14%	14%	14%	14%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	
54% BlockR	.22	10	34	10%	10%	10%	10%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	
2% BlueBet	.434	5	16	14%	14%	14%	14%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	
11% Boeing	.40	6	675	13%	12%	12%	12%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	
34% BoiseCo	.25	6	552	15%	14%	14%	14%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	
14% BlkMntr	1.44	7	3	17%	17%	17%	17%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	
19% Borden	1.20	9	94	22%	21%	21%	21%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	
16% Brewar	1.35	5	342	20%	20%	20%	20%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	
2% Bormans	.44	3	31%	31%	31%	31%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%		
24/4 BostEd	2.44	9	51	24%	27%	27%	27%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	
10% Bourne	1.1	7	5	14%	14%	14%	14%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	
8% Brannif	1.1	7	298	6%	8%	8%	8%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	
37% BransS	1.46	11	12	44%	43%	44%	44%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	
40% BransMy	1.32	13	96	43	41%	41%	42	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	
31% BransPf	.376	9	211	12%	12%	12%	12%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	
22% BransPf	.376	4	12%	12%	12%	12%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%		
35% BrdWyl	.30	11	35	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	
39% BrdWyl	1.02	6	61	41	41	41	41	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	
9% BrdwylGl	.25	4	30	19	17%	18%	18%	18%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%
18% BrdyUG	1.72	8	13	23%	20%	20%	20%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	
7% Brum Co	.5	35	11%	11%	11%	11%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%		
20% BrmGrp	1.60	7	15	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	
7% BrmShp	.29	12	60	13	12%	13%	13%	13%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%
10% BrmShp	.12	14	157	14%	13%	14%	14%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	
11% BrmShwtr	.32	6	19	27%	27%	27%	27%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	
24% BrmShwtr	.47	7	13	23%	20%	20%	20%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	
17% BT MI	1.272	7	231	32%	38%	38%	38%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	
33% BuoyErie	1	2	45	45%	45%	45%	45%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	
91% BuddCo	.80	23	45	45%	45%	45%	45%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	
42% BuddCo pf 5	5	220	6	5	6	6	6	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	
41% BuddLnd	224	6	5	6	6	6	6	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	
C																					
50% Cans Air Lin	.50	68	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	
35% CanCo	1.50	68	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	
35% CanCo	1.50	68	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	
35% CanCo	1.50	68	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	16	12	24%	24%	24%	24%	16	12	24%	24%	16	12	24%	
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# Dolphins Left No Doubt About Their Super Bowl Superiority Methodically Rout Vikings

By Red Smith

HOUSTON, Jan. 14 (NYT)—In the bright, archaic lexicon of Noah Webster, "super" means "higher, greater, more than, above." Employing this prefix, we get "superfluous," "superficial," "superannuated" and "supersecede," which Webster defined as "replace with something better." Here in Rice Stadium, where the professional football championship of all known planets has just been decided in Super Bowl VIII, the question is: Is Pete Rozelle waiting for?

For the first time in eight con-

frontations between the champions of the National and American Conferences, the title was decided in a sudden-death period—the first period.

In the opening 13 minutes and 32 seconds, the Miami Dolphins ran or passed the ball 20 times, 120 yards and scored 14 points. The offensive unit did, that is. In the same space, the Miami defensive forces permitted the Minnesota Vikings to run the ball twice and pass it once for nine yards and nothing else.

At game's end, the Dolphins had a 24-7 victory for their second

straight Super Bowl championship, a record matched only by the Green Bay Packers of 1968. It was not a superficial feat.

Not until the very last play of the first quarter did Minnesota make a first down, on a nine-yard pass by Francis Tarkenton that advanced the ball to the Vikings' 27-yard line. By then a sell-out crowd of 71,882 was remembering with longing the thrills that had preceded the kick-off, when marching musicians, baton twirlers and other entertainers with talent put on a 41-minute show for television.

Considering that the Dolphins had swept everything before them in a 17-game rush to the championship a year ago and had won 14 of 15 games in the campaign that brought them here yesterday, their superiority astonished nobody. Even the Vikings' souvenirs must have suspected what was coming. On the streets and in hotel lobbies orange buttons the size of dinner plates emblazoned with a dolphin sold at \$4 each: purple ones bearing the horned helmet of a Norseman were \$3.

Difference in Price

Those odds of 4 to 3 reflected the difference between the teams more accurately than the official betting line that favored Miami by only seven points.

The difference was glaring, even in the murky Texas climate, which was as grim, but not quite, as the Minnesota coach, Bud Grant, who stood on the sideline muttering into a headset while his purple windbreaker and purple socks turned pale.

As is their custom in post-season games, the Dolphins won the coin toss, elected to receive and smashed methodically ahead to score the first two times they had the ball. They had done this against Cincinnati when they won the first half of the American Conference championship, and against Oakland when they took the remaining half.

Not until the second period, after 18 minutes and 29 seconds of play, did they have to give up position on a punt.

Dislodging the ball like that seemed to embarrass them, and they set about quickly to show that it hadn't really been necessary. On the very next time they had possession, they went gamboiling down to the Minnesota 31-yard line, where it was fourth down with about 14 inches to go.

They were leading by only 14 points at the time, and a team

less sure of itself than Miami might have gone for a first down and tried to add a third touchdown.

The Dolphins, however, just trotted in little Gato Yezerman, who sideswiped the ball 28 yards for a lead of 17-0. At this point Miami had gained 183 yards, Minnesota 27.

"At \$15 a ticket," a man said, "this show is a disaster. They ought to hire Abe Burrows to write in some laughs."

Burrows wasn't available, but the Vikings contributed some low comedy on their own. About two-thirds of the way through the third period, their defense flattened Mercury Morris for an eight-yard loss on a third-down play that started only five yards from the goal line. It looked as though they might actually be hunting a scoring threat, but Wally Hilgenberg, the Minnesota linebacker, was lagged for defensive holding on the play, the Dolphins got a first down, and moments later the score was 24-0 on Larry Csonka's second touchdown. Jim Klick, who had not scored all season, got the second six-pointer.

And when it was all over, the Dolphins filed back to their dressing room almost quietly. There was a bit of shouting inside, but it didn't last very long.

"We're not an emotional team," said Csonka. "Just a bunch of guys who like to play, and like to win."

Few teams ever have done it quite so well.

**WHA Results**

Sunday's Games

Winnipeg 3, Chicago 1. • Belding 1, Spokane 1. • Bobby Ball 2, St. Louis 1. • Milwaukee 2, Bobby Ball 2.

Toronto 7, Jersey 1. • Gibson, Mar. 10. • Cudde, Simpson, Dellow 3. • Trost, Kuehne, Kuehne 2. •

New England 4, Los Angeles 6. • Webster 2, Williams, Danby, Ley, Sime, Blackburn 2. • French, Sulzberger, Ward, Tardif, Leblanc, White, Deneiro 2.

Vancouver 6, Edmonton 2. • Mcleod, St. Sauveur 2, Meyer, Adair, Lawson, McNamee, McDonald.

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## Art Buchwald

## A Mile for a Camel

WASHINGTON.—The French have just made a new deal with Saudi Arabia—oil in exchange for Mirage airplanes and sophisticated arms. The British are in the process of making a similar deal with other Arab oil producing countries including the tiny sheikdoms along the Persian Gulf.

The cruel fact is that in order to guarantee an adequate fuel supply for itself, any industrialized nation is now willing to give the Arabs the weapons they want.

The big question is how much sophisticated armaments can the oil producing Arab states absorb? Most of their land is covered with sand inhabited by Bedouins who still are not quite used to the sudden wealth that is being showered on them.

The following scene will probably take place in a year or two:

A Bedouin camp 300 miles from the Saudi Arabian capital of Riyadh. The chief of the area pulls up in a brand new British armored personnel carrier.

"Almond," shouts the chief, "you lay out, wake up and come out of your tent. I have a gift from the king for you!"

Ahmed rushes out of the tent. "Did you bring me a camel?"

"I did better than that, my desert friend. See what I have on the back of the new British armored personnel carrier."

Ahmed follows him to the rear of the truck.

## Designer of Opera In Sydney Honored

SYDNEY, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—John Utzon, the Danish architect who designed the controversial Sydney Opera House and resigned in 1966 after a row over its cost, has been awarded the Royal Australian Institute of Architects gold medal for 1973.

"No other single building in Australia is so widely known and admired throughout the world," the institute said. The opera opened last year.

\*\*

"A nuclear submarine?"

"That is right. The French have agreed to sell us 1,000 nuclear submarines in exchange for 1,000 barrels of oil. As soon as we get the transportation, we will be delivering one to you."

Ahmed sighs. "All right. But if you can't get me a camel, what about a donkey? I could make do with a donkey until I have enough money to buy a camel."

The chief got back on his armored personnel carrier and just laughed. "What industrialized country in the world would give us a donkey?"

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